Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1386.] THURSDAY EVENI[NG] FEBRUARY 16, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP

Nancy,

SHE is a good veſſel, ſails faſt, carries about 500 barrels, and will take in Freight to proceed Coaſtwiſe, or for the Weſt-Indies.

For terms apply to EMANUEL SEAWARD, maſter, on board, at Arch-ſtreet wharf, or to

ISAAC HARVEY, Jun,
No 5 South Water-ſtreet.

February 14 §1w

FOR SALE, ON BOARD SAID VESSEL,

A few coils Cordage,
CANDLES, and
SHOES.

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.

Alſo,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, ſtf

CUSTOM-HOUSE, February 13, 1797.

Sales at Auction.

AT the Cuſtom Houſe, on Monday next, the 20th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, for payment of duties, having remained in the ſtores beyond the time limited by law, the following goods: viz.

1 11 A tub of Braſs Kettles
THI Seven boxes different ſpecimens of Minerals
S†P
K One box Playing Cards
PS One ditto Paper
TC
A 1 & 2 Two boxes Pamphlets
WB Three caſks Wine
A box Mill Saws
IM Six pockets Cotton
ICM One box Pamphlets
I§T 1 a 3 Three boxes Books
WM 1 & 2 Two boxes ditto
TD 202 One bale Girth Webb
One box Pamphlets
TW One caſe Women's Silk Shoes
One cheſt containing Cloth
One bundle Bags
M§R No. 4 One trunk Worſted Taſſels
One bundle ſupple jack Canes
One box Candles
One ditto Soap
◁▷ Two ſmall boxes Linens

The Goods may be viewed at any time in the morning of the day of ſale. (Signed) *SHARP DELANY,*
February 14 §tm Collector.

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Red Clover Seed.

Freſh red Clover Seed of the beſt quality, in bags of 5 buſhels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Ditto do. of firſt quality, for the uſe of private families
Coffee in hogſheads
Jamaica ſpirits
Connecticut ſoap in ſmall boxes
Window glaſs and Spaniſh ſegars, and
Two trunks of beſt patent, plain and ribbed ſilk and cotton hoſiery, for ſale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1. wſſ&mtf

FOR SALE, BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

IMPERIAL and Hyſon } TEAS
17 Tubs Quickſilver
2 Cheſts Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few cheſts Mancheſter Goods, well aſſorted in Corduroys, Thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 Trunks black Sewing Silk
180 Crates Queen's Ware, well aſſorted
10 Tons Sheet Lead
Nails aſſorted flat and ſharp points
London Particular } Madeira wine in pipes and hogſheads
India Market }
40 Pipes and 10 Hogſheads Teneriffe Wine
10 Hogſheads choice Port Wine
7 Tierces Snake-Root
26 Caſks yellow Paint
9 Boxes and 18 Bundles writing Slates
1 Box Ink Stands and Note Preſſes
14 Bales Sail Canvaſs aſſorted, No. 1 to 8
February 11. mw&ftf

A convenient STABLE

SITUATED in Laurel Court—3 Stalls therein to be rented, with the privilege of uſing the Hay-Loft.

Eight years of the time of ſervice of a *NEGRO MAN* for ſale. He is accuſtomed to houſe work, and capable of taking care of Horſes. Enquire of the Printer.

February 11 ſ t thtf

RICE.

180 Tierces Rice for Sale by
Samuel Breck, Jun.
No. 89 South Third Street

LIKEWISE,
45 or 50 Pockets COTTON, and
A Quantity I. H. SHERRY WINE,
50 Caſes SWEET OIL, &c. &c.

Febinary 11 t&th6t

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

CAMILLA,
Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoreſs of Evelina and Cecilia, to be compriſed in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handſome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, ſtitched in blue paper, is intended to be publiſhed every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the firſt and ſecond are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subſcriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

—

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miſs Burney) the celebrated authoreſs of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels ſhe has already acquired in the literary world. The ſtrength of imagination and elegance of ſtyle, diſplayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will ſufficiently recommend to every reader of taſte and judgment, the peruſal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having peruſed this intereſting publication, preſented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thouſand pounds ſterling, as a teſtimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 mwf

For Sale,

By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Nov. 30 w&f

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

A FEW COPIES OF

"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,

Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 9. 6t

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ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Eſtate of the late DAVID KENNEDY Eſquire, either by note, bill, bond, book account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, without delay, and all perſons having any juſt demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for adjuſtment.

ANN KENNEDY } Adm'x.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON } Adm'r.

Philadelphia, February 8 w8w

Wants a Place,

AS WAITER in a gentleman's Houſe, a young man who has lived for a conſiderable time in ſome of the firſt houſes in the city, and whoſe character is ſure; or would engage with a ſingle gentleman to attend on him.

Directions left at the New York and Baltimore ſtage-office, No. 10, ſouth 4th, near Market ſtreet, for R. H. will be attended to. February 14 ¶3t

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Notice

To the American Sailors returned from Algiers.

YOU are requeſted to call at my houſe, on Thurſday, the 16th inſtant, at ten o'clock, to receive the money I collected for you. ST. MARY,

331 Market-ſtreet.

February 14 2t

Peter Borger,

No. 129 Mulberry-Street,

HAS imported by the brig Tryal, captain Robert Knox, and the Good Friends, captain Smith, from Hamburg,
7000 Empty French bottles,
200 do. demijohns,
246 do. filled with beans and lentils,
100 Hand Engines,
100 Ps. Platillas,
200 White Rolls—

—ALSO—

Several boxes with decanters and tumblers, half pint, pint and quarts—one invoice of Nuremberg toys—containing ſnuff-boxes, looking-glaſſes, &c.
100,000 Quills of different qualities,
150 Boxes Window Glaſs, 7-9 9-11 11-12.

—ON HAND—

10 Qr. Caſks Sherry Wine,
4 do. Brandy,
200 Caſes beſt Holland Gin,
200 Boxes Red Wine, containing 12 bottles each,
One bale of Flannels aſſorted; and
30 Ps. Cloth,
Freſh Prunes in boxes and barrels.

February 7. tu & fr

A Wet Nurſe.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG Woman, with a good breaſt of milk. She can be well recommended. Enquire at Mr. Morrow's, Gun-Smith, oppoſite the State-Houſe, Cheſnut-ſtreet. February 13. ¶3t

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Bourdeaux Brandy, in Pipes,

OLD Claret, in caſks
Ditto in caſes, of an excellent quality
Liſbon Wine in pipes
Fourth proof Holland Gin
New-England Rum in hogſheads and tierces
Raiſins in kegs
Beſt Boſton Beef and Pork
Halifax Salmon in barrels
Ruſſia Sail Duck
Ravens Duck
A few Feather Beds
One 12 1-2 inch Cable } 120 fathoms long each
One 9 do. do. }
Spermaceti Candles
Mould and dipt Tallow ditto
A few barrels Tanners Oil, and

A ſmall invoice of INDIA GOODS,

For Sale by
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co

ALSO,

Juſt received from Marſeilles, a ſmall invoice of Silks, Silk Stockings, an aſſortment of Perfumery, and a few caſes of the beſt Olive Oil.

February 15 §10t

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead } in hhds
& Spaniſh Brown }

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRIGE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, about ten days ſince, a ſmall SPANISH DOG, white, dappled with yellow—ſharp ears, ſmall head, long hair, inclining to curl; occaſionally limps on one hind leg; anſwers to the name of DAMON. Whoever will bring him to No 104, corner of Spruce and 3d ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward.

February 9 tf&t3t

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Daniſh ſhip Friendſhip, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks,
150 Boxes of Lemons,
For Sale by
Philips, Cramond & Co.

February 9 §

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Graſs Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE

St. Croix Sugars and Rum,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, and
LAGUIRA HIDES,
For Sale by
Feb. 7.—§2w *JAMES YARD.*

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of MARCH next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe,

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſacs
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 15/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/6 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 13/11 to 13/4
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Share-holders as as have not paid their aſſeſſments on their ſhares—to pay the ſame immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the ſame within thirty days from the 4th of February, inſtant, the ſeveral forfeitures will be ſtrictly exacted, in conformity to the 21ſt article of aſſociation.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb. 2. §—$30

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ſhip Sally, captain Gelſton, juſt arrived from Honduras.

Apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

February 9 §

Bank of Pennſylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

DANCING

TAUGHT BY

MRS. *BYRN,*

Of the New Theatre, *To Ladies only.*

THINKING it a great advantage for them to have a *Female Tutor* in that art, pledges herſelf to their parents and friends to take all poſſible care in their inſtruction.

In addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia, means to teach the Minuet, Minuet de la Cour, Allemand, Gavot, Quadrilles, Strathſpeys, and all Scotch Dances; and above all to pay particular attention to that very neceſſary part *Polite Addreſs.* For particulars enquire of Mrs. BYRN, No. 70 north Eighth-ſtreet. February 6 mwſtf

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PURSUANT to a Reſolve of the Board of Truſtees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerſet County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the ſaid ſchool is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Claſſics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with ſuch other branches of literature as are uſually taught in ſuch ſchools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible ſettlement. For the preſent, the Truſtees would be willing to contract with a perſon capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Inſtitution is provided with buildings ſufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from ſeventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philoſophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has reſpectable funds, and is ſituated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing ſeems wanting to make it rank among the moſt uſeful ſeminaries in this part of the Union, but a ſuitable character to preſide in it.

Propoſals may be addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, in Princeſs-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No. 83, north Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb 7 tu&f8w

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-preſſed, by John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The CONSTITUTIONS of the ſeveral States,

With each other, and with that of the United States; exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

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For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. tth8ſ

New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, February 17,
WILL be presented, (for the second time) a celebrated NEW COMEDY, (written by the author of *Columbus, The Children in the Wood*, &c.) called

The Way to get Married.

[As performed at Covent-Garden Theatre 39 nights, without intermission, the first season; and since, upwards of 150 nights, with unbounded applause.]

Tangent,	Mr. Moreton	Ned,	Mr. Bliffett
Toby Allspice,	Mr. Harwood	Postillion,	Mr. T. Warrell
Capt. Faulkner,	Mr. Cooper	Undertaker,	Mr. M'Donald
Cauftic,	Mr. Warren	Jailor,	Mr. Mitchell
Dick Dashall,	Mr. Wignell	Solicitor,	Mr. Morgan
M'Queery,	Mr. Prigmore	Officer,	Mr. Warrell
Landlord,	Mr. Darley	William,	Mr. J. Darley
Shopman,	Mr. J. Wartell		

Julia Faulkner, Mrs. Merry
Clementina, Mrs. Francis
Lady Sorrel, Mrs. L'Eſtrange
Fanny, Mrs. Doctor.

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, called

The Padlock.

Don Diego,		Mr Darley
Leander,	(firſt time)	Mr. Darley, jun.
1ſt Scholar,		Mr. Warrell, jun.
2d Scholar,		Mr. Mitchell
Mungo,		Mr. Bates
Leonora,		Mrs. Warrell
Urſula,		Mrs. Metehtler.

‡‡‡ On Saturday evening, will be performed, for the ſeventh and laſt time this ſeaſon, COLUMBUS; or a World Diſcovered; with Entertainments.

The third night of THE WAY TO GET MARRIED will be on Monday next.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On THURSDAY EVENING,
February 16th, at 7 o'clock,
Will be recited

FIRST PART.

Anthony's Funeral Oration,	Shakeſpeare.
Cato's Soliloquy on the Immortality of the Soul,	Addiſon.
Ode on St. Cœcilia's Day,	Pope.

SECOND PART.

The Story of Lavinia,	Thomſon.
Edwin and Emma,	Mallet.
Maria, firſt and ſecond part,	Sterne.
Ode to Madneſs,	Penroſe.

THIRD PART.

Ode on the Paſſions,	Collins.
Alexander's Feaſt,	Dryden.

On SATURDAY, February 18,
Will be continued,
Selections from the tragedy of
HAMLET,
With a Critical Inveſtigation of the Character of Hamlet and Obſervations on Shakeſpeare.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

WANTS A PLACE.

A Woman who can be well recommeeded for honeſty, ſobriety, and good temper. She wiſhes to engage as chambermaid, or ſempſtreſs for low wages on condition ſhe may retain a young child with her. Enquire at No. 58 South Front ſtreet. February 16 d

☞ Doctor PRIESTLEY intends to deliver a Diſcourſe for the benefit of the Philadelphia Society for the relief of diſtreſſed Emigrants from Foreign countries, on Sunday morning next, Feb. 19, at the College Hall, in Fourth ſtreet, at half paſt ten o'clock.
February 16 3t

To-Morrow Morning,
At 9 o'clock, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION On Hamilton's wharf,

Freſh Fruits and Wine,

Juſt arrived from MALAGA, viz.
280 kegs RAISINS of the Sun
130 boxes Bloome ditto
180 ditto Muſcatel ditto
40 kegs FIGS
50 boxes PRUINS
20 ſacks ſoft-ſhelled ALMONDS
60 Qr-Caſks old Mountain WINE of ſuperior quality

A few jars GRAPES and kegs ANCHOVIES.

Approved endorſed notes at 60 days will be received in payment for purchaſes of 100 dollars and upwards. All purchaſes under 100 dollars, to be CASH.
February 16 WM. SHANNON, Auct'r.

Will be ſold,

On Wedneſday, *the 22d day of February, inſtant,*
At the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe,
At 12 o'clock, noon,

A Lot, or Piece of Ground,

CONTAINING 12 acres and 100 perches, ſituate near the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Paſſyunk road, four miles from the city of Philadelphia. This Lot commands a view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, is nearly incloſed with a good cedar poſt and rail fence, and has a never-failing ſpring of freſh water riſing in it—One acre of which is good bottom meadow—adjoining lands of William Bingham, Eſq. Jacob Sink, and others. The terms of ſale, one fifth part in ten days after the day of ſale, when immediate poſſeſſion will be given, the reſidue in payments agreeable to the purchaſer, on paying legal intereſt therefor, and giving ſecurity for the ſame, if required. An indiſputable title will be given, upon making the firſt payment as aforeſaid.

A Draft of ſaid Lot may be ſeen at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe, and at the office of Alexander Power, No. 145 Cheſnut-ſtreet, where further information may be had. Philadelphia, February 14 §t22

FOR SALE,
At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 18—Continued.

Mr. Craik's ſpeech continued.

He was afraid this view of the ſubject had not ſufficiently engaged the attention of gentlemen. When he read the accounts in the public prints of the flagrant attack made upon our commerce; when he not only ſaw depredations and ſpoliations committed, but actual hoſtilities threatened, he thought there was ſerious ground for alarm.

One of the ſtrong eſtobjections to a direct tax was, that we could not expect immediate revenue from that ſource; but the force of this objection applied with equal ſtrength to the adoption of any energetic meaſure. If it required time to mature this plan, it was neceſſary to begin it immediately, that it might be gradually prepared, and ready whenever neceſſity ſhould impel them to have recourſe to it; for it would be preſumption and the height of folly to ſuppoſe, we ſhould always be exempt from what was the common lot of other nations. The propriety of the meaſure of encreaſing our revenue, had been agreed on all hands, however gentlemen differed about the mode of effecting it. It appeared to him eſſentially neceſſary to originate ſome plan of direct taxation to which they might reſort. If it be admitted that ſuch a plan is neceſſary, though not to be carried into immediate effect, the preſent queſtion ought to be agreed to.

If he underſtood the gentlemen from New-York, New-Jerſey, and South-Carolina, (Mr. Williams, Mr. Henderſon, and Mr. Harper) all agreed, that further revenue was neceſſary, and two of the gentlemen were in favor of originating a plan of direct taxes. The queſtion then reſulted, to what object of direct taxation ſhould they apply? They were an agricultural people, and the great capital of the country was in land. If a direct tax then muſt be laid, land was the proper object for it. He conſidered that the farmers, notwithſtanding their want of ready money, when compared with the inhabitants of cities, as poſſeſſed of great part of the wealth of the country, and that they ought therefore to pay their quota of the public taxes.

It might be neceſſary, Mr. Craik ſaid, to examine ſome of the objections which had been made to this ſyſtem. And here he would obſerve that gentlemen ought not to expect any thing like perfection in any ſcheme of taxation. Taxes were only a choice of evils; they were unpleaſant, but they were neceſſary. It had been objected againſt a direct tax, that it was unequal on account of variety of population, wealth and ſituation.—Gentlemen had not been ſatisfied with ſuppoſing that a bad plan might be adopted; they had ſuppoſed the very worſt to be entered into; that the aſſeſſors to be appointed would be the baſeſt of men; but he truſted the committee who was charged with the buſineſs, would have the good ſenſe to prepare ſuch a plan as ſhould be free from many objections which had been bro't againſt it. Mr. Craik differed in opinion from the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Harper) that this tax would bear hardeſt upon the farmers far removed from the ſea coaſt. He believed they would rather have the advantage than otherwiſe, from the low value put upon their lands. The expence of collection had been urged as an objection. He had been much ſurprized to hear gentlemen calculate that expence, one at fifteen and one at thirty per cent, He wondered that the general accuracy of thoſe gentlemen ſhould have ſuffered them to have wandered ſo much from the point on this occaſion. He believed the eſtimate of the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) was high at 7 1-2 per cent. An objection of this kind was leſs applicable to land, than to taxes on any other ſpecies of property.

A tax on windows, or an hearth-tax, had been propoſed as a ſubſtitute, which would in fact be nothing more than a houſe tax. He thought that ſuch a tax was liable to every objection that could be made againſt a tax on land, and to great many others peculiar to themſelves. Houſes were an equivocal repreſentation of property, and a tax on them would fall on ſome parts of the country much heavier than on others. Indeed it was ſuſceptible of ſo many obvious objections, that they were not neceſſary to be detailed.

Mr. Craik ſaid he did not conceive it important to go into an enquiry how far it was prudent or politic to go to an extention of the impoſts, as he had no authority on which to found his opinion; and he would caution gentlemen from being diverted from the queſtion by a expectation of an encreaſed revenue from thence. It had been proved very ſatisfactorily by the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) that there was no certainty of an advance in the impoſts. Upon a calculation of the duties paid upon goods from the Eaſt Indies, Weſt Indies and Europe, they amount at leaſt to ſixteen per cent. and were gentlemen prepared to ſay that even this duty might not prove a temptation to merchants to become ſmugglers. The queſtion was an abſtract principle, and did not pledge gentlemen to this ſource of taxation only; if others could be found more eligible, they might be applied to. He hoped, therefore, the committee would find no difficulty in agreeing to the propoſition before them.

Mr. W. Lyman ſaid a land tax had always been conſidered as an impolitic tax. It would be well to enquire why this tax ſhould have been ſo conſidered; whether the whole world had erred in this caſe, or there was ſome natural cauſe for the opinion. A tax on land was calling forth property before it was produced; for, until land was cultivated, it produced nothing. To call for a tax in this way had alſo a tendency to diſcourage the cultivation of land.

Mr. L. ſaid, he admitted that the conſumer paid indirect taxes; that they did not come from the merchant, but from the perſon who purchaſed the goods for conſumption. Nor was it the perſon who cultivated the ground who paid a direct tax on land; but thoſe who bought the produce of the land from the market. The conſumer paid the duty in this caſe as well as the other.

The queſtion, then, he ſaid, was merely as to the beſt mode. There was another conſideration. If, ſaid he, you call for a direct tax on land, you call upon a claſs of people who perhaps have not money to diſcharge it. A man who poſſeſſes land, or who is the cultivator of it, may not have money, until he has ſold his produce. To collect the tax in this way, was therefore tedious, circuitous and uncertain. What was the caſe with reſpect to indirect taxes. In indirect taxes, or exciſe, the proceſs, he ſaid, was unerring and certain. They were ſo much ſo, that an eminent writer on the ſubject had ſaid, it was "*pay the debt to government, or pay the debt to nature.*" The tax muſt be paid, or the perſon muſt ceaſe to exiſt.

When he contemplated the ſubject in this point of view, and if he were right, that direct taxes were paid by the conſumer as well as indirect taxes, he could not be at a loſs what vote to give on the preſent occaſion.

In whatever point of view he conſidered direct taxes, they could not, in his opinion, be compared with indirect taxes. It was true, that ſome indirect taxes, and all taxes in a greater or leſs degree, were unpopular; but this never happened but when they were puſhed too far. An impoſt or an exciſe may be ſo exceſſive as to be incommodious; but this, he ſaid, was not the nature of the tax.

This, he ſaid, was not the caſe with a direct, or land tax. This, though ever ſo ſmall was paid unwillingly; a poll-tax was the ſame. And a man called upon to pay a poll-tax, did not ultimately pay the tax; for a poor man who earned only juſt ſufficient for his exiſtence, would ceaſe to exiſt, if he were not to make a proportionable advance on his labour.

In what ſituation was government? It calls upon a man to pay a direct tax, perhaps unable to pay it. This mode, he ſaid, was circuitous, unſafe, and not to be relied upon.

This reflection convinced him, that this country had choſen indirect taxes as the beſt poſſible mode. He thought it had made a wiſe choice. He knew very well that a caſe might be ſtated in which a direct tax would be neceſſary. A caſe might be ſuppoſed in which every thing might be put in requiſition. But that was not the preſent queſtion. In caſe of an invaſion, or a war, it might be neceſſary to put both property and perſons in a ſtate of requiſition. He would not pretend to ſay, that, in ſuch a ſituation, direct taxes, or any other, would not be proper; but, in no other ſituation, could he think ſuch a tax ſhould be called for.

Some gentlemen, oppoſed to the adoption of a direct tax at preſent, were of opinion that they ſhould at leaſt agree upon a plan of direct taxation which might be ready in caſe of emergency. But he did not think ſuch a proceeding neceſſary, or that it would anſwer any good purpoſe. He believed it would never be neceſſary to go into the buſineſs, except in an extreme caſe. He therefore did not think it worth while; for, however well a plan might now be laid, it might be unfit to be acted upon when it was wanted. Whoever might compoſe the legiſlature at ſuch a time, they would doubtleſs be able to determine what was neceſſary. He was not for anticipating legiſlation in that way.

Beſides theſe general obſervations, which were applicable to all countries, there was one which applied particularly to the United States. If a direct tax was laid, it muſt be according to the laſt ceenſus. In this way the tax would fall very unequally; for, it would be found that the population in ſome parts of the United States exceeded that of other parts in proportion to the extent of territory, and wealth and productiveneſs of ſoil. Wherever commerce had extended to a conſiderable degree, the landed intereſt would be taxed on account of the population which thoſe improvements may have produced. Population, was, perhaps, as ſure a mean of judging as any other of the ability to pay of any diſtrict; but from the ſituation of the United States it was not, he ſaid, a good criterion at preſent.

Coming from the ſtate he did, he ſhould be obliged, if he did not generally object to the ſyſtem of direct taxation, to object to it on that account. He did not think a direct tax could comport with the intereſt of a populous ſtate. If gentlemen thought ſuch a tax would fall heavy or unequal in thinly inhabited ſtates, he muſt give up his argument, but he did not believe this could be the caſe.

He might have ſaid that indirect taxes were individually unequal, unleſs upon the principle that conſumers pay the duty. It was not in human wiſdom to lay a direct tax equal. But it was ſaid, that money muſt be had; that there was a deficiency in the revenue, and therefore this tax muſt be laid. Several gentlemen, he ſaid, had proved that there might be conſiderable retrenchments, made in the public expenditure; perhaps enough to make the receipts equal to the expenditures. They had not yet determined how far the military and naval eſtabliſhment might be curtailed, and ſeveral other articles of expence would admit of retrenchment. Beſides, if that were not the caſe, and the ſum in queſtion muſt be raiſed, he thought there were certain articles of importation which would admit of a higher duty, and which would not only produce revenue, but operate as an encouragement of the manufactures of our own country.

It would be recollected, Mr. L. ſaid, that petitions had been received from hat and glaſs manufacturers, and various others, praying for an augmentation of duty on thoſe articles, as they found the preſent duty not a ſufficient protection to their manufactures. Indeed the manufactures of the United States were almoſt wholly abandoned. Thoſe of glaſs and of woollens were abandoned; thoſe of cotton, which had progreſſed to ſome extent, had, in a conſiderable degree, been abandoned, and ſome others were likely to be ſo. For his part, he tho't if they had no other object in view than merely the protection of the manufactures of the United States, they ſhould impoſe a higher duty on a number of articles. He had been informed from pretty good authority, that the importation of hats into this city alone, had laſt year exceeded 30,000l. ſterling, and that porter had for the two laſt years exceeded any former importations. The importation of coal was alſo increaſing. When it was conſidered that our own country furniſhed materials for theſe articles, policy and intereſt required that there ſhould be a high duty upon them. Theſe articles, he ſaid, were alſo ſo bulky, as to run no riſk of being ſmuggled; if this were not the caſe, he knew that a revenue calculation might prove the reverſe of a mathematical calculation. But, when articles were ſufficiently bulky, the duty might be increaſed to any height, without danger of ſmuggling. Let the duty be what it would on porter, on coal, and almoſt on hats, there need be no fear of ſmuggling.

There was another article. He believed the duty on rum imported might be increaſed. It would have one of two good effects; it would either produce more revenue, or leſs would be conſumed.

Mr. L. ſaid, he ſhould, therefore vote againſt the principle, as it was not poſſible ſo to detail it as to comport with the intereſts of the country:—Beſides that it was not neceſſary to reſort to this article of taxation, as the impoſts and exciſe might be ſo regulated as to produce revenue ſufficient.

The article of ſalt had been mentioned as a proper article for an additional duty. He knew it was productive; but it could never be the intereſt of any country to tax ſalt; he thought it the moſt oppreſſive that could be laid. He would not, therefore, be underſtood to ſay, that in voting againſt a direct tax, that he meant to vote for a tax on ſalt. He thought, indeed, that there were ſo many other articles which would admit a higher duty, that there was no neceſſity for reſorting to that. It would really be an extraordinary thing, if, after declaring this country free and proſperous beyond all calculation, it ſhould be brought into ſuch a ſituation, as that nothing could ſave it but direct taxation. He fondly hoped, he ſaid, we were a free, enlightened and flouriſhing country. He wiſhed he could ſay that the government had uſed our peculiar advantages to the beſt purpoſe; but every one viewing the propoſition before them, muſt be of a different opinion. We muſt, ſaid he, either believe the United States are not proſperous, or that the natural cauſes of our proſperity had been defeated.

Mr. L. ſaid, he did not mean to take longer time of the committee, the ſubject having already undergone a very copious diſcuſſion.

Mr. Findley hoped the tax, which was the ſubject of their diſcuſſion, had been ſo long in contemplation, that members would have been more ready to have met it. It was admitted the laſt ſeſſion to be neceſſary, and the ſecretary of the treaſury had been directed to report a plan. At that time they were convinced more revenue was wanted; that by anticipations, and other cauſes, we were in a ſituation to require a direct tax; but now they heard that the tax was impracticable, unwiſe, impolitic and unjuſt.

He objected to its being impracticable; indeed this had rather been ſuggeſted than proved, and he had been ſurpriſed to hear ſuch a charge. To ſay that ſo important a thing as the laying of a tax on land was impracticable, was a moſt extraordinary aſſertion; but he truſted, as it had been found perfectly practicable in moſt of the ſtates, it would be found practicable with us. It had been perfectly practicable, and moſt effectual, he ſaid, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania; and if ſo there, why not practicable in the preſent caſe?

The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. W. Lyman) had ſaid that in ſome parts of the country the people were more numerous than in others; and that a direct tax would call upon them to pay according to their numbers. Were not the manufacturers, he ſaid, who might pay this, exempted from the impoſt duty, which would be equal to the direct tax which they were called upon to pay; and indeed if they were not called upon for a direct tax they would pay no tax at all. But with reſpect to individual injury, he ſaid it would be as juſt as any other tax; the principle was more juſt, becauſe land would be taxed only in proportion to its value. No indirect tax would operate equally, but would be more unequal than this.

But it was ſaid this tax would fall upon the conſumer only. He differed in opinion from the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts in this reſpect. Wealth and induſtry, he ſaid, muſt pay taxes. Induſtry was the cauſe of wealth. A tax may be levied upon the poll; but it muſt be paid out of wealth.

But it was ſaid wealth could not be found; it could not be found, it was true, in all its avenues; but in thoſe in which it was viſible and expoſed. Was there a greater maſs of wealth than land? certainly not. It was ſaid that it diſcouraged cultivation; but it did no ſuch thing.

Mr. F. ſaid, Pennſylvania had always been in the habit of collecting direct taxes, whilſt a colony, and ſince. This tax had the effect to prevent the land from being engroſſed, and kept it in ſmall tracts. Direct taxes were not impoſed until indirect taxes had been tried to the greateſt extent.

Mr. F. ſaid there were greater landed eſtates than any other; and why ſhould they eſcape a tax. It could not be ſuppoſed that he could advocate this tax from any other motive than principle, ſince the whole of his property and that of his conſtituents was land; but, ſaid he, we conſider it is a juſt and equal tax. It is not unpopular; we think it preferable to an indirect tax. People in towns, he ſaid, paid for every thing they eat, drink, or wear, and therefore paid moſt of the impoſt duty, they did not pay much of it, and therefore would not object to a ſmall tax on their land.

Mr. F. ſaid he had obſerved a conteſt in that houſe between the agricultural and trading intereſts. He had thought it was too early a day to have introduced that kind of ſpirit. If they took a view of the countrry, or of the members in that houſe, they found one or the other almoſt altogether agricultural. It was certainly the moſt productive property in the union, and why ſhould it not pay its ſhare of the public expenſe?

The proſperity of the commercial intereſts, depended principally on agriculture, and a direct tax was neceſſary to equalize the taxes.

Salt, he ſaid, had been mentioned for an additional duty. This was a moſt neceſſary article for the poor. Sugar alſo, though it had been called a luxury; but he believed it was become from habit a neceſſary of life. Bohea tea was an article uſed by the poorer claſſes alſo. If this principle of taxing the poor prevailed in our taxes, if they were to

take taxes where they could get them, he did not know where they should stop.

Was it not a little surprising, he said, to see the members of that house, whose estates were mostly in land, so desirous of avoiding a land-tax? How would this look to the people? Would it not appear as if they were determined to put off the burden from their own shoulders?

For his part, he was so convinced, from moral and political ground, of the necessity and policy of the measure, that he should vote for the resolution.

[*To be Continued.*]

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 16.

James Ross Esq. is chosen Senator of the United States, by a majority of 18.

In Senate of the United States,
February 15, 1797.

On request, the Vice President of the United States being excused from further attendance in Senate during the session, addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

If, in the general apprehension of an intention to retire in that most eminent citizen, to whom all eyes had been directed and all hearts attracted, as the center of our union for so long a period; the public opinion had exhibited any clear indications of another, in whom our fellow citizens could have generally united; as soon as I read that excellent address which announced the necessity of deliberation in the choice of a President, I should have imitated the example of a character, with which I had co-operated, though in less conspicuous and important stations, and maintained an uninterrupted friendship for two and twenty years. But as a number of characters appeared to stand in the general estimation, so nearly on a level, as to render it difficult to conjecture, on which the majority would fall; considering the relation in which I stood to the people of America, I thought it most respectful to them, and most conducive to the tranquility of the public mind to resign myself with others, a silent spectator of the general deliberation and a passive subject of public discussions.

Deeply penetrated with gratitude to my countrymen in general, for their long continued kindness to me, and for that steady and affecting confidence, with which those who have most intimately known me, from early life, have on so many great occasions, entrusted to me, the care of their dearest interests; since a majority of their electors, tho' a very small one, have declared in my favor, and since, in a republican government, the majority though ever so small must of necessity decide, I have determined at every hazard of a high but just responsibility, though with much anxiety and diffidence, once more to engage in their service.—Their confidence which has been the chief consolation of my life, is too precious and sacred a deposit ever to be considered lightly. As it has been founded only on the qualities of the heart, it never has been, it never can be, deceived, betrayed, or forfeited by me.

It is with reluctance, and with all those emotions of gratitude and affection, which a long experience of your goodness ought to inspire that I now retire from my seat in this House and take my leave of the members of the Senate.

I ought not to declare, for the last time, your adjournment, before I have presented to every Senator present, and to every citizen who has ever been a Senator of the United States, my thanks, for the candor and favor invariably received from them all. It is a recollection, of which nothing can ever deprive me, and it will be a source of comfort to me, through the remainder of my life, that, as on the one hand, in a government constituted like ours, I have for eight years held the second situation under the constitution of the United States, in perfect and uninterrupted harmony with the first, without envy in one, or jealousy in the other: so on the other hand I have never had the smallest misunderstanding with any member of the Senate. In all the abstruse questions, difficult conjunctures, dangerous emergencies, and animated debates upon the great interests of our country, which have so often and so deeply impressed all our minds, and interested the strongest feelings of the heart, I have experienced a uniform politeness and respect from every quarter of the house. When questions of no less importance than difficulty, have produced a difference of sentiment (and differences of opinion will always be found in free assemblies of men, and probably the greatest diversities upon the greatest questions) when the Senators have been equally divided, and my opinion has been demanded according to the constitution, I have constantly found, in that moiety of the Senators, from whose judgment I have been obliged to dissent a disposition to allow me the same freedom of deliberation and independence of judgment which they asserted for themselves.

Within these walls, for a course of years, I have been an admiring witness of a succession of information, eloquence, patriotism and independence, which, as they would have done honor to any Senate in any age, afford a consolatory hope (if the Legislatures of the States are equally careful in their future selections, which there is no reason to distrust) that no council more permament than this as a branch of the Legislature will be necessary, to defend the rights, liberties and properties of the people, and to protect the constitution of the United States as well as the constitutions and rights of the individual states, against errors of judgment, irregularities of the passions, or other encroachments of human infirmity or more reprehensible enterprize, in the executive on one hand or the more immediate representatives of the people on the other.

These considerations will all conspire to animate me in my future course, with a confident reliance, that as far as my conduct shall be uniformly measured by the Constitution of the United States and faithfully directed to the public good, I shall be supported by the Senate as well as by the House of Representatives and the people at large; and on no other conditions ought any support at all to be expected or desired.

With cordial wishes for your honor, health and happiness, and fervent prayers for a continuation of the virtues, liberties, prosperity and peace of our beloved country, I avail myself of your leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

BOSTON, *February* 6.

Arrived—Brigs Aurora, Bartlett, Martinique, 22 days; Almira, Wait, Guadaloupe, 26; Sch'rs. Ranger, Easterbrooks, St. Bartholomews, 22 days; Lydia, Hooper, Cadiz, 86; —, Hackett, Guadaloupe, 30; President, Holbrook, Amsterdam, 99; —, Knowles, Demerara, 26.

Brig Almira, arrived yesterday, from Guadaloupe and St. Thomas's, 26 and 21 days, left at the former, Jan. 12, brigs Hannah, Wiley; Dove, Wyatt; Hannah, Chase; William, Smith; Union, Lunt; and sch'r ———, Goodhue; all of Newbury-Port;—ship Franklin, Gibaut, Salem; brig Hannah, Jessery, of New-York; ship ———, Furlong, Baltimore; ship ———, Smith, ditto; (condemned) brig Neptune, Blanchard, of North Yarmouth; (condemned) Sch'r Success, Bullock, arrived, Jan. 2, dismasted on the 29th Nov. and lost one man overboard. She was from an eastern port, bound to Boston.

Capt. Wait learnt, that ten sail of American vessels, blown off our coast, had arrived at Antigua, and two at St. Thomas's,

NEW-LONDON, *February* 9.

TALE OF DISTRESS.

At one o'clock in the morning of Jan. 30, the brig Polly, Perez Cheseborough, master, bound into this port, ran on a reef, at the S. W. end of Block-Island. The boat being hoisted out, filled and broke her fast. At day-break they were discovered by the Islanders, who repaired to the beach; but having no boat, were under the necessity of remaining some time idle spectators of a shocking scene. Expecting no relief from shore, and believing to remain on board would be certain death, as the vessel had filled, and began to separate, the captain determined to endeavor to swim to the beach, distant but about ten rods. He threw himself into the sea, and was soon after followed by the Mate, and a Mr. John Fullerton, of Kennebeck, who was a passenger. The captain and mate reached the shore, and were drawn on shore much bruised, and to appearance lifeless; but Mr. Fullerton sunk, and his body could not be found. The humane inhabitants bore the captain and mate in their arms to a neighboring house; and by proper treatment restored them to life. In the mean time others were busied in drawing a boat across the island, which in getting off, twice filled in the breakers; but, by a third exertion, two noble-spirited men rowed along-side; when they found John Gould, of Lyme, a mariner, frozen to death; and dreadful to relate, a few moments preceding, a surge parting the quarter-deck, a negro man fell into the opening as deep as his middle, and the succeeding wave closed the space so far that they were unable to extricate him, and he was left in that agonizing situation to perish. The remainder of the crew, three negroes, were landed in safety. Soon after, the vessel went wholly to pieces.

The brig was owned by messr. Elisha Hinman and Samuel Hurlbut, of this city; had been with a cargo of salt to the southward, and not meeting a market, was returning home. Insurance was made by the owners to Wilmington, when it ceased, owing to not having intelligence from the captain. The loss therefore falls heavy upon two enterprising and useful citizens. Capt. Hinman insured in this city, and the underwriters have very generously relinquished to him his bond. Capt. Hurlbut insured in Boston.

BALTIMORE, February 13.

Captain Cushman, of the schooner Sally, left at Jacmel, January 22, the following vessels:

Ship Friendship, Smith; brigs Fanny, Hopkins; Fell's Point, Creighton; schooners Betsy Lloyd, Allinson; Eagle, Anderson—all of Baltimore;—snow Mary, Rich; schooner Patty, Stafford, Boston;—schooner Hope, Butler, Charleston.

January 28, off Heneaga, saw a French cruiser, captured by a British brig. She had previously taken an American schooner (then in sight) bound from St Mark's to the United States, and had on board her mate and two hands.

NORFOLK, February 6.

On Saturday arrived here the schooner Telegraphe, captain Paul Gold, in 21 days from Jacquemel, bound to Baltimore. Informs, that no Americans had been carried in there. Left there,

Ship Friendship, capt. ——, of Baltimore, from Spanish St. Domingo.

Brig Fanny, Hopkins, of and from Baltimore: loading.

Brig Sally, Cushman, of ditto, to sail in 10 days.

Snow Fell's Point, Crayton, of ditto, to sail in 4 weeks.

Schr. Betsey Loyd, Ellison, of do. to sail in 3 weeks

Schr. Eagle, Bumberry, of do. loading.

Schr. Eagle, Anderson, of do. to sail in 10 days.

Schr. Polly, ——, of do. just arrived.

Schr. Hope, Butler, of Charleston, to sail in 10 days.

Schr. Eagle, Ramsay, of Philadelphia, to sail the next day.

Snow Mary, ——, of Boston, selling.

Schr. Success, ——, of Boston, to sail for Aux-Cayes.

Schr. Perseverance, Purviance, of Baltimore. Capt. Purviance died 10 days after his arrival; a captain Burnes of Baltimore took charge of her—gone to Leogane.

On the 14th of January, off Tiburon, spoke the Sanspareil 28 gun British frigate, who pressed one hand.

Jan 17, off the Platform, spoke the British ship Lyon, bound up the Bight, who informed that a fleet of British transports together with some Americans, were to sail from the Mole on the 18th January, for this coast, under convoy of several ships of war.

Jan. 28, in lat. 32, long. 75, 12, was boarded by a 12 gun Bermudian sloop, Captain Smith, on a cruize.

Same day arrived the ship Juliana, captain Hayward, 12 days from Porto Rico. The following are the names of the captured American vessels carried into the port of Caboroxa, in the above island.

Brig Resolution, Moore, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, from Demarara—cargo condemned.

Schooner Neptune, A. Pease, of Savannah, from Grenada—vessel and cargo condemned.

Schooner Shetucket, Bowdish, of Newhaven, also from Grenada—vessel and cargo condemned.

Captain Hayward was on his passage from Hamburg to Baltimore, and was captured on the 4th day of January last, in the latitude of 33, 30, longitude 72, 5, by the prize brig Active (taken by Commodore Barney) then three days out from Hampton Roads, without any commission. The Active rounded too under the ship's stern, fired a gun at her, ordered captain Hayward to hoist out his boat, detained the captain and six hands, and sent nine French sailors on board the Juliana; they then proceeded to Porto-Rico, where the Juliana was given up to captain Hayward after few days detention, and he obliged to pay all expences.

LONDON, December 10.

By the last arrival from Paris we are given to understand that the future progress of the negociation cannot be made so public as the previous steps have been. It is said that Lord Malmesbury intimated to M. de la Croix,

"That he had assurance of being authorized to propose specific terms of concession, but that his Britanic Majesty did not think that the object of the negociation was likely to be promoted by the habit of publishing the official communications on both sides, thereby exciting the passions of the public on the topics in discussion before they were maturely weighed. It was his desire, therefore, to suggest the prudence of abstaining from this practice so new in this diplomacy, and to recommend that the specific terms of concession on both sides should be concealed until the propositions had undergone, at least, a fair and uninfluenced discussion."

The answer of the Directory to the foregoing suggestion is stated to have been to the following effect:

"That they had chosen the concourse of public discussion, that all the world might be made parties to the negociation, and judge between the two governments; but if was the desire and taste of the English court to prefer a close deliberation, they could have no objections."

It appears from the account by this channel, that tranquility is at length restored to the counties that were some time since declared to be out of the king's peace. The winter, in the sister kingdom, has set in with very unusual rigor.

The whig club in Ireland, after a mature inquiry into the state of the representation of the people in parliament, have resolved, that they are of opinion that, for the purpose of giving to the people their due and constitutional share in the legislature, a reform in parliament is indispensibly necessary, and that the emancipation of the Roman catholicks should make a fundamental and essential part of the same; and that they consider those measures as likely to establish public satisfaction and tranquility, and promote an union in support of king and country.

Yesterday advices were received at the admiralty, of the loss of the Undaunted frigate, of 40 guns, which foundered in a gale of wind on the Jamaica station, but all her crew were fortunately saved.

MONEY SENT TO THE EMPEROR.

The money sent to the Emperor is to be collected out of two distinct papers laid upon the table of the house of commons, namely, out of the paper intitled "An account of the distribution of the sum of 2,500,000l. granted to his majesty for extraordinary services (the vote of credit of '96):" and also in the account of the extraordinaries of the army. It is material to observe the dates of the admittance, from which our readers will see whether the service was of a nature which the minister could not foresee, or that the money was remitted when he could not take the opinion of parliament on the propriety of the expenditure.

WORCESTER, (Massachusetts) February 8.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

Northborough, January 21, 1797.

On the 28th October last, two sons of Mr. Artemas Brigham, of Northborough, were drawing water at a well, when instantly the well crotch fell; the sweep struck one, a boy about fourteen years old, on one side of his head and under jaw; the other side of the jaw fell on the edge of a wash-tub, which broke and split it in several pieces. The other son very narrowly escaped with a small wound on his thigh. I was immediately called for as a surgeon:—reduced the fractured jaw, and with much difficulty, kept it in place. In about eleven days I removed the dressings, and, upon examination, found a protuberance under the jaw, which I supposed to be a large piece of the fractured jaw bone, that must come out. I made an incision through the skin upon it, December 1, and took out a middling large walnut, which was crushed in under the roots of the tongue, and there lodged for the space of 34 days. Now the jaw is almost well, and in tolerable good shape, and can masticate almost as well as ever.

STEPHEN BALL, JUN.

NEW-HAVEN, February 8.

Extract of a letter from Petit Guave, up the Bite of Leogane, 19th Nov.

"A mulatto by the name of Gaston, is at the head of administraton in this place—a more artful insinuating man I never saw, and a more complete infamous scoundrel the sun never shone upon. There are now lying here seven American vessels which were brought in, in consequence of the orders issued by the commissioners of the Cape, making all Americans bound to or from British ports lawful prizes—they have been lying here from 2 to 3 months, during which time their cargoes have been taken from them without the form of trial, more than three fourths of the men (captains and sailors) have fallen a sacrifice to the fever, and the remaining fourth are more like walking ghosts than living men—most of them destitute of money and not able to give a decent burial to their men when dead. But judge yourself of this Gaston, this inhuman wretch, he has been round to the people who boarded the unfortunate Americans, and advised them to turn them out of doors, telling them that they had not nor would have money to pay their expences, "turn the poor devils out, says he, and let them die and go to hell," this was a speech from the first man in this place, from the man on who's will depends the property of all the Americans who come to this port. Under the name of purchasing he takes by force, if not voluntarily delivered what he pleases, and promises to pay without the least regard to his word and honor—A few days since he enticed a Philadelphia schooner here with flour, by promising the captain (who came here from Leogane, where his vessel was lying) upon his sacred word and honor, that he would take nothing from him;—relying on this, he came with his vessel, but had no sooner arrived, but Gaston orders a guard on board, and takes all his flour from him. There are now lying at the several ports in the Bite, 51 American sail, brought in by these lawless pirates, and I believe I speak moderately when I say half their crews have died with the fever.

The brig Susan, Major Lines from this port is carried into Guadaloupe—The Republic have taken his cargo—oxen at 6 joes—beef 15 dollars—payment made in bills on France, at 6 months sight the vessel cleared.

By this day's Mails.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

In the London Morning Herald, we find the following article, extracted from a French paper called L'Ami des Loix.

'*Leyden, November 7.*

'In the sitting of the Batavian National Convention of the 3d, a letter was read from citizen Noel, minister of the French republic, by which, on the part of the Executive Directory, he makes the following communication:

"That as the negociation commenced with lord Malmesbury at Paris, appeared to have a tendency to a general PEACE; and, as the Directory, in all the treaties hitherto concluded, had constantly had at heart, the interests of the Batavian republic, they invited the National Assembly to name a person invested with the necessary powers to conduct the interests of the Batavian republic, in the present negociation."

'The letter adds, that in such circumstances, the two republics ought to assist each other mutually by councils as well as actions, and it was therefore wished that the person appointed for this important purpose might repair as speedily as possible to Paris.

'It was decreed that the commission for foreign affairs should answer this letter; and at the same time make known to Mr. Noel, that the persons nominated and authorised for this purpose, were citizens Lestevenon, Pasteer and Meyeur, who are already at Paris.'

Upon the above it is obvious to remark, that whatever may be thought of the sentiments contained in the official correspondence between lord Malmesbury and Charles de la Croix, it is REALLY the opinion of the Directory, that Peace will probably ensue from the present negociation.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

The bill for selling the 6 per cent and deferred stock of the United States, belonging to the State, to the Bank of New York, has passed the House of Assembly by the large majority of 67 to 17.

It has passed in the mode, originally proposed; excepting that the treasurer or comptroller is to be, *ex officio*, one of the directors.

The bill will no doubt also pass the Senate.

Invasion of Portugal.

A London paper of Nov. 29, states that the Court of Portugal had sent for an emigrant officer of high character (the ci-devant Marquis de la Roziere) then in England, to take the command of the Portuguese army; and that a frigate had been appointed to convey him to Lisbon.

Capture of Amboyna.

The London Gazette of Nov. 29, contains an official account of the capture of the valuable Dutch Asiatic islands of Banda and Amboyna, with their several dependencies by the English squadron under admiral Rainier. The ad. found in the treasury of Amboyna, 81,112 rix dollars, and in store 515,940bbls. of cloves; in the treasury of Banda, 65,675 dollars and 84,777 lb. of nutmegs, 19,587lb of mace, besides merchandize and other stores which not yet been estimated.

The settlements obtained favorable terms; private property to be secured, and the servants of the former companies, and the administration of the government (the governors excepted) to remain unchanged.

The Telegraph, a London opposition print of Dec. 5, gives the following:

"The people of France (however fastidious the Directory seems in its treaty for peace) are very anxious to terminate the war. Lord Malmesbury went lately a little way from Paris to a dinner to which he was invited, the populace alarmed at this movement, stopt him, nor would they disperse till they were assured that he did not mean to depart the country—the people of France and England know their own interests, however the government disregard them."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

ARRIVED.

Ship Alexander Hamilton, Kirkbride, Liverpool via New-York, 7
Brig Eliza, Arnold, Malaga
Welcome Return, Labree, Savannah
Elizabeth, Fullerton, St. Thomas's
Diligent, Ware, New-York 4
Peggy, Hardy, Amsterdam 77
Brandywine Miller, ——, St. Groix, via Norfolk 8

CLEARED.

Brig Cincinnatus, Bayley, Norfolk.
Brig Peggy, Hardy, sailed from Amsterdam, Nov. 23. Left there the following vessels—
Ship Greyhound, ——, of Charleston
——, Downs, Boston
——, Boyd, Rhode Island

At the mouth of the Texel.

Ship Birmingham Packet, Miller, of Philadelphia
John & Mary, Coit, Boston
Minerva, Clarkson, New-York
Mary, Arnold, Rhode-Island
Leeds Packet, New York
Brig Pomona, King, Philadelphia

Ship Clothier, Gardner, of this port, on her voyage from Amsterdam to Surinam, was detained at the month of Surinam river by a British man of war, and ordered for Demerara, where she has since arrived.

☞ Ship Columbus, Vanneck, sailed from Liverpool the day before the President.

Sales of Depreciation Land.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a number of tracts of land commonly called Depreciation land, formerly in Westmoreland, now in Allegany county, were sold at Greensburg, in the month of August last, by the commissioners of Westmoreland, for taxes pretended to be due for Allegany county, in the year 1789: AND WHEREAS the said taxes were not legally assessed, nor the said commissioners authorized to act, nor due notice of the intended sale given, the commissioners for a pretended tax not exceeding in the whole 231 dollars, having sold 53,333 acres of valuable land.

The proprietors take this method of cautioning all persons against making payments to the said commissioners for any purchases made of them, or of purchasing any part of the said lands from any other person, as they mean to defend their property so illegally sold, as well against the commissioners aforesaid, as all other persons pretending to hold under them.

For the information of their fellow-citizens they propose shortly to give a statement of the combination formed for the purchase of this property, and the names of the persons concerned therein.

February 16. cod4t

160

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

The public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time, subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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SWANN'S
Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.
T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore injorms his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&s.

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

James M'Alpin,
No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the
Most Fashionable GOODS,
And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-street, and sold by the principal Bookfellers in this City.

The American Annual Register;

Or historical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the said district have deposited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Register, or Historical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennsylvania District.

January 25. 1aw4

PROPOSALS,
For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797.
Jan. 16. 2aw6w.

Particular Teneriffe WINE.

50 Quarter-Casks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a superior Quality,
For sale by *A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS,*
No. 60 Dock-street.
February 8 wf&m12t

By Authority.
Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.
Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.
SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvaaia, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000 do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000 do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000 do.	- - -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000 do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500 do.	- -	19,500
80 do. of	200 do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100 do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50 do.	- -	15,000
1 do. of	500 do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000 do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	0 15 do.	- -	141,000
	10,054 Prizes		300,000
	19,946 Blanks		
	30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars		300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiesler, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,
No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patterson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward. Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of High and Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient store-house: the House contains ten well-finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 ¶2aw3w

Washington Canal Lottery,
No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11.

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street.

January 26. mwstf

A Principal Book-Keeper

IS wanted in one of the Public Offices. Enquire of the Printer. February 10 §6t

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Dr. Perkins

INFORMS the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days, at the Indian Queen, in 4th street. He will be happy to wait on any persons in this city, between the hours of 9 and 1, who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of his

PATENT METALLIC POINTS,

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor: the instruments, and the right of using them, are for sale at his lodgings.

Subjoined, are Extracts from a Pamphlet, containing many remarkable cases, attested by characters of the highest respectability.

Extracts from Letters to the Author of the Metallic Discovery.

PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esq. District Attorney for the state of Connecticut.

New-Haven, October 7, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I should have written you last week, had I then been able to ascertain certain facts, the rumour of which I had heard. A Mrs. Beers, a near neighbour to me, the wife of Eben Beers, and daughter of captain Samuel Huggins, of this town, had been, for fourteen weeks, exceedingly distressed with the Rheumatism, to such a degree that for fourteen weeks previous to the 29th of last month, she had not been able to walk across the room even with crutches, save only once, when she made out with the assistance of crutches to hobble part of the way across her room. On the 29th of September last, she procured a set of your metallic substances, and in less than an hour after she had begun to use them, in the manner directed by you, she rose from her chair, and walked about her house, and on the next day she went abroad to her neighbours, having thrown aside her crutches. I have this day paid her a visit in company with her father, and Timothy Jones, Esq. who lives in the street where she resides and directly opposite to her residence, and with Capt. Abel Burrett, who is her next neighbor, and lives within eight yards of her door. I requested her to relate her case over in their presence, which she did, and these gentlemen all with one voice, supported, from their own knowledge, her story. It is a duty which you owe yourself and the world to promulge this event. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PIERPONT EDWARDS.

N. B. She says her fever has left her, her appetite has returned, and she is in a fair way to be restored to perfect health.

Rev. Mr. SPALDING, of Salem.

This may certify, that the subscriber, in his visits among his people, has used Dr. Perkins's metallic points, to relieve pains and inflammations of various kinds, and has succeeded to his astonishment. They have seldom failed to relieve the head-ach, teeth-ach, ague in the face, inflammation in the eyes, cramp, cholic, rheumatism, pains of the breast and side, biles, scalds and burns—Sometimes there has been a perfect cure from one operation. A lad who had been confined three days with high symptoms of a fever, very hot and full of pain, by an operation of the points, designed to relieve his head, his face turned pale and cold, his fever and pain immediately left him, and in a few days he was out of doors; the year before, at the same season, he was taken with the same symptoms, and lay extremely sick forty days. The efficacy of the metallic points has gained great credit in this town.

JOSHUA SPALDING.

December 5, 1796.

Rev. ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

I certify, that on the 21st of March, 1796, I saw Dr. Perkins's method of cure by pointed metallic instruments, tried with success in the poor-house or bettering-house in Philadelphia; especially upon a man who was unable to lift his right hand to his head, as was tried beforehand, but who after a few minutes operation, was able to remove it at pleasure; and in my sight, put it with ease on the top of his head and back of his neck, and in all directions.

Nearly the same effect took place upon a woman; and ALL that I saw treated, professed that their pains ceased after being treated a short time: and several came voluntarily, and in my hearing thanked the Dr. for cures he had performed on them about eight weeks before, in removing pains from them, which they declared had not since returned:—so that from what I saw with my own eyes, and what I have heard, I have great hopes that this methed will greatly tend to alleviate the miseries of mankind.

ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1796.

Extract from a Providence Paper.

Communication.

Dr. Perkins's invention for removing pains from the human body, begins to obtain reputation in proportion to its utility and efficacy. The simplicity of the operation was at first an obstacle to its credit; but the flood of evidence in its favor, from actual experiment, is at length too powerful to be resisted.

February 7. d1wcotf

Canal Lottery. No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1 Prize of	twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
} Managers.

Jan. 20. th&s.tf

City of Washington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of				10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		-	10,000
10 do.	1,000	-	-	10,000
20 do.	500	-	-	10,000
50 do.	200	-	-	10,000
200 do.	50	-	-	10,000
400 do.	25	-	-	10,000
1,000 do.	20		-	20,000
15,000 do.	10		-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.				
33,261 Blanks.				
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,				400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooner's Ferry. eo

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Will be Sold, by Public Vendue,
On the 9th of March next,
A PLANTATION,

IN Ridley township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, eleven miles from Philadelphia, and one from the great road leading thence to Chester; containing one hundred and twenty-three acres, twenty-three of which are woodland, and eighteen meadow. On the premises there are, a dwelling-house, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair; a good spring of water close to the house, and a fine stream of water runs through the premises; by which part of the meadow is watered, &c.

ALSO,

On the same day, the stock on the said farm; consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c. A cart, plough, harrow, and other farming utensils; also a large copper still, with the household and kitchen furniture, among which are beds and bedding, an eight day clock, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the premises, by *CURTIS LEWIS.*

Ridley, February 13 14—tths tm9

Partnership dissolved.

THIS is to notify the Public, and all persons concerned, that the Partnership of BLACK & WELLS, dealers in Dry Goods, was dissolved the first of January last.

ROBERT BLACK.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1797 t3w

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
(Price Eight Dollars per Annum.)